

Date: Mon, 2 May 94 04:30:10 PDT
From: Ham-Policy Mailing List and Newsgroup <ham-policy@ucsd.edu>
Errors-To: Ham-Policy-Errors@UCSD.Edu
Reply-To: Ham-Policy@UCSD.Edu
Precedence: Bulk
Subject: Ham-Policy Digest V94 #190
To: Ham-Policy

Ham-Policy Digest Mon, 2 May 94 Volume 94 : Issue 190

Today's Topics:

88-108 FM Band Transmissions (3 msgs)
Reciprocal Licenses in Mexico

Send Replies or notes for publication to: <Ham-Policy@UCSD.Edu>
Send subscription requests to: <Ham-Policy-REQUEST@UCSD.Edu>
Problems you can't solve otherwise to brian@ucsd.edu.

Archives of past issues of the Ham-Policy Digest are available
(by FTP only) from UCSD.Edu in directory "mailarchives/ham-policy".

We trust that readers are intelligent enough to realize that all text
herein consists of personal comments and does not represent the official
policies or positions of any party. Your mileage may vary. So there.

Date: Mon, 2 May 1994 07:26:00 GMT
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!usc!math.ohio-state.edu!news.acns.nwu.edu!news.eecs.nwu.edu!
ahab.eecs.nwu.edu!hpa@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: 88-108 FM Band Transmissions
To: ham-policy@ucsd.edu

Followup to: <duffyfr-300494200759@134.174.41.129>
By author: duffyfr@a1.tch.harvard.edu (Frank H. Duffy, M.D.)
In newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.policy

>
> It is "suggested" by reading the commercials for some kits that low power
> transmission in the 88-108 band - including communicating - is legal. Just
> what are the regulations? Is it just a matter of non-interference? Hard to
> believe! For example could one rebroadcast a distant commercial FM station
> on an alternate channel from a hilltop to fill valley coverage in remote
> areas? Could a repeater have a low power direct output on 88-108 to
> facilitate monitoring? Sounds scary and likely illegal but perhaps someone
> knows the chapter and verse on this. If sources could be quoted that would
> be helpful.
>

The chapter and verse is 47 Code of Federal Regulations, Part 15. I highly doubt you could retransmit another radio service onto there, though.

/hpa

--

INTERNET: hpa@nwu.edu FINGER/TALK: hpa@ahab.eecs.nwu.edu
IBM MAIL: I0050052 at IBMMAIL HAM RADIO: N9ITP or SM4TKN
FIDONET: 1:115/511 or 1:115/512 STORMNET: 181:294/101
Microsoft: The Second Evil IBMpire!

Date: Sun, 01 May 94 22:13:14 EDT
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!dog.ee.lbl.gov!agate!howland.reston.ans.net!cs.utexas.edu!
sdd.hp.com!saimiri.primate.wisc.edu!caen!malgudi.oar.net!hypnos!voxbox!
jgrubs@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: 88-108 FM Band Transmissions
To: ham-policy@ucsd.edu

duffyfr@a1.tch.harvard.edu (Frank H. Duffy, M.D.) writes:

> It is "suggested" by reading the commercials for some kits that low power
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> be helpful.

Everything you say is legal under Part 15 of the FCC rules, but the power limits are such that the range is probably 100 yards or less.

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/-----\
| Jim Grubs, W8GRT          Voxbox Enterprises   Tel.: 419/882-2697 |
| jgrubs@voxbox.norden1.com 6817 Maplewood Ave.   |
| Fido: 1:234/1.0          Sylvania, Ohio 43560   |
\-----/
+------/
```

Date: Mon, 2 May 1994 10:09:25 GMT
From: world!drt@uunet.uu.net
Subject: 88-108 FM Band Transmissions
To: ham-policy@ucsd.edu

Frank H. Duffy, M.D. (duffyfr@a1.tch.harvard.edu) wrote:

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: facilitate monitoring? Sounds scary and likely illegal but perhaps someone
: knows the chapter and verse on this. If sources could be quoted that would
: be helpful.

These are legal, but there are draconian restrictions on power and antenna. Usually used as a children's toy ("Hear yourself on the radio!"), the signal you wind up radiating wouldn't fill a condo building, never mind a valley. If you're still interested, details are as close as your local CFR-equipped library - they're in (Ch. 47 CFR) Part 15, in the same section that authorizes LOWFing (160-190 kHz).

-drt

David R. Tucker KG2S 8P9CL drt@world.std.com

Date: Sun, 1 May 1994 20:47:17 GMT
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!sdd.hp.com!swrinde!elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!grian!pelican!ent-
img.com!wb6hqq!bart@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: Reciprocal Licenses in Mexico
To: ham-policy@ucsd.edu

I'll be traveling to Mexico next month and was wondering if it's possible to get a reciprocal amateur radio license these days. If so, what is the procedure?

Thanks,

bart wb6hqq

bart@wb6hqq.ent-img.com

Date: 1 May 1994 19:57:43 -0500
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!dog.ee.lbl.gov!newshub.nosc.mil!crash!news.sprintlink.net!
bga.com!bga.com!nobody@network.ucsd.edu
To: ham-policy@ucsd.edu

References <042294021743Rnf0.77b9@amcomp.com>,
<2pkeke\$nvvd@vortex.eng.sc.rolm.com>, <CoxpAq.GM5@wang.com>
Subject : Station Licenses

OK, my understanding of this whole thing:
You get a station license and an operator license. They are both on the same piece of paper. However, no station location (fixed) is required on the 610. So you don't have a station location, but still have a station license, which is the same document as the operator license.

As for "primary" privileges:
I'll take a guess...

Way back a long time ago ...
You could have primary and secondary stations, in different locations, I suppose, with different call letters on both. However, when (I suppose) the FCC decided that you didn't have to change your call if you moved or re-located or whatever, they did away with this "secondary" station license. So, one Amateur, one station. I suppose that secondary licenses were for commuting types or folks with summer homes (or I guess, winter homes), or the like. I'm not sure. At any rate, my guess is the "primary" is a holdover from that.

Any corrections/additions? I'm only guessing.
--

Buddy Brannan, KB5ELV	God is love.
And Zoe (the cat)	Love is blind.
Internet: davros@bga.com	Buddy is blind.
davros@ccwf.cc.utexas.edu	Buddy is God.

End of Ham-Policy Digest V94 #190
